## 1. R as a Calculator (for Scalars)

Command	Meaning	Example
Arithmetic:		
x [+-*/^] y	$x+y, x-y, xy, x/y, x^y$	7 / 3, 8^(1/3)
x %/% y	integer division	7 %/% 3
x %% y	modulo (remainder)	7 %% 3
Calculator functions:		
exp()	exponential	exp(1)
log(x, base = exp(1))	logarithm	log(9, base = 3)
("=" indicates default)		e = exp(1); log(e^2)
cos(), sin(), tan()	trigonometry	sin(pi/2)
sqrt()	square root	sqrt(9)
Other easy functions:	-	
abs(x)	absolute value	abs(-3)
floor(x)	greatest int $\leq x$	floor(-1.5)
<pre>ceiling(x)</pre>	smallest int $\geq x$	ceiling(-1.5)
round(x, digits = 0)	round to #decimal places	round(4/3, 2)
signif(x, digits = 6)	round to #significant	signif(4/3, 2)
Statistics distributions:		
dnorm(x, mean = 0, sd = 1)	$\int f(x)$	dnorm(0) # density
pnorm(q, mean = 0, sd = 1)	$P(X \leq q)$ for $X \sim N(\text{mean, sd})$	pnorm(-1, 0, 1) # probability
qnorm(p, mean = 0, sd = 1)	$x \text{ with } P(X \le x) = p$	qnorm(.16, 0, 1) # quantile
rnorm(n, mean = 0, sd = 1)	random from $N(0,1)$	rnorm(1, 7, .01) # random
[dpqr][t,chisq,f,binom]()	other distributions	?pt, pt(-2, 100)
Miscellaneous:		
?name	help("name")	?pt (help includes Description, Usage, Arguments, Value, Examples)
??topic	help.search("topic")	??deviation
<- (or =)	assign variable	x < -3  (or  x = 3)
variable.name	<pre>print(variable.name)</pre>	x
ls()	list variables	
rm(list = ls())	clear all variables	
<pre>list.files()</pre>	list all files	
#	comment rest of line	N <- 3 # number of points
quit()	quit R	
demo(topic)	run demo code	demo("graphics"), demo("plotmath")
source(file)	read code from file	source("quiz1.R")
setwd(dir)	set working directory	setwd("C:/Users/jg/Desktop/327")
Shortcuts		Help > Keyboard Shortcuts
$\uparrow, \downarrow \text{ (up-, down-arrow)}$	previous command, next	
Esc	interrupt current command	